

The Athenian Mercury.

Tuesday, November 20. 1694.

Quest. 1.

What Beasts were the Behemoth and Leviathan.

Ans. A pair of swimmers, if we'll believe the Rabbi, who, as Buxtorf in his Syna-

gog. *Judaica* Chap. 36. p. 456. tells us, that *Behemoth* is a monstrous Bull, which grazes upon a thousand Hills, and every day eats up all the Grass that grows upon 'em, tho by good luck, he rests at night, when other wild-Beasts chule to feed, and all grows again by next morning, which they ground very Rabinically, on that Text, *Psalm*. 50. 10. All the Beasts of the Forrest are mine, and the Cattle (in the orig. *Behemoth*) upon a thousand Hills. And in *Babba bafra*, they tells us, that this hugeous Bull was at first indeed created male, and female, but least they should multiply and destroy all the earth, what did their maker but as for the male, *inestabilem reddidit*; for the female he struck her with Barrenness, and reserves her for a Feast to the pious Jews in the other world, and if you'd have this prov'd from Scripture, what can you desire plainer then that they produce, *Job* 40. "His strength is in his Loyns, and his force in the Navel of his Belly: and there's enough for *Behemoth*; nor do they make less wonderful work with *Leviathan*; who was also created male and female, but, *ne mas faminam saliret*, and the whole world shou'd be desolate by the prodigious number of Whales (flying o're the Mountains Tops) the male was serv'd the same sawce with poor *He-Beemoth*, and the female killed and pickled up for the same great feast before mention'd (we can't tell how it may tast when it has been so long in Salt, but at present, the Jews may have a pickled whale every day for Dinner, and yet we believe no Christian would envy 'em,) but let's see how notably they prove this, as well as the other, which they do beyond contradiction from *Isa*. 27. 1. [he shall slay the Dragon that is in the Sea] which they render [he hath slain the whale, &c.] But here are still bigger miracles, that before this Feast, *Behemoth*, the Pickled *Leviathan*, and the mighty *Bar Fuchne*, (a Bird of such a competent Bigness that one of his Eggs by chance falling out of his nest, beat down 300 tall Cedars, and when 'twas broke, overflow'd 60 Villages, and who is to make the third dish at this Feast) these three are to fight together before they are kill'd (one killing is not enough for *Leviathan*;) to make sport for the Guests. But enough in reason of this, tho if any don't think so, they are welcome to more on't in the *Talmud*, or Buxtorf's quotations out of that and other Jewish authors, only we shall take notice that there's a passage in the second book of *Esdra*s which either gave occasion to these Fables, or perhaps contains the very first Account of 'em. 'Tis in the 6th Chapter, from 49 to 52. Then (on the fifth day) didst thou ordain two Living Creatures, the one thou calledst *Behemoth* (that's the truer Reading), the other *Leviathan*, and didst separate the one from the other, for the seventh part, namely, where the water was gathered together, might not hold them both. Unto *Behemoth* thou gavest one part, which was dried up the third day, that he should dwell in the same part wherein are a thousand Hills. But unto *Leviathan* thou gavest the seventh part, namely, the moist, and hast kept him to be devoured of whom thou wilt, and when.

So much for *Talmud* and *Apocrypha*. To come to more modern and authentical Authors. The *Behemoth* has been generally thought to be the Elephant (as 'tis rendered here in the margin of many Bibles) and that because several parts of his Description, seems to agree to that vast Creature. [1.] v. 15. His eating grass like an Ox. [2.] His great strength and excellency above others, v. 16. to 19. [3.] His delighting in Woods, and

Shades, and Waters, v. 21, 29. as *Ludolphus* and others assure us he does. Then Interpreters generally taking *Leviathan* for the Whale, the biggest Creature in the Sea, they were easily led to conclude *Behemoth* was the Elephant, who has been generally thought the biggest at Land. But notwithstanding these probabilities, as *Beza*, *Diodore*, and other Commentators have left the received Opinion concerning *Leviathan*, whom they rather believe the *Crocodile* than the Whale; so the very Learned Mr. *Bochart* has as good as demonstrated, that the *Behemoth* is the *Hippopotamus*, the Sea-horse, *River-horse*, or *Morse*. For by so many Names at least is that vast Creature known; and what he affirms he proves, as he does all things-else, with such variety of Reading, and excellent Critical Learning, that we believe there are few Learned Men but what are now converted to his Opinion, particularly *Ludolphus*, in his Hist. of *Ethiopia*, who tells us there, p. 61. of his English Translation, That this is that Beast which Job describes by the Name of *Behemoth*, and that his Description agrees with the *Hippopotamus*, which is very common in those Countries, whence the Nile takes its Rise, as well as in all the stream of that vast River. Which Beast he tells us, is called in the *Ethiopic* Language *Eibat*, in the *Amharic*, *Gomari*; for so we are to correct *Bochart*, (who in his *Hieroz.* lib. 5. cap. 15. p. 769. writes them *Bicht*, and *Gomar*) as we suppose *Ludolphus* his Translator, tells us in the margin.

But that we may bring something more than Authority for this Opinion, 'twill be necessary to compare *Job's* Description with this *Hippopotamus*, wherein we shall find, 1. That several parts of it does not agree with the Elephant. 2. That all agree exactly to the *Hippopotamus*, even those few which are already mentioned of the Elephant, as well as many others. See 40 *Job* 15. and onward. The first thing which seems not so well to agree with the Elephant is that in v. 15. Which I made with thee; which *Bochart* thinks ought rather to be rendered [juxta te] near thee, or close by thee; to wit, in the Nile, near Arabia. Which Criticism he confirms from several other Texts, where *וְעִי*, which is here translated [with thee], does plainly signifie [near thee], or [in thy Neighbourhood], particularly in the 17th of this very Book of *Job*, and the 3d. But he might have proved it still more evidently from the Seventy, in this very Text, which we wonder so curious an Interpreter should over-look, who translate it exactly as he has done, by *παρὰ σοί*, *prope*, or *juxta te*. Now there are no Elephants of the Natural Product either of Egypt or Arabia, but plenty of the *Hippopotamus* in former Ages, though now retired further up towards the Head of Nile, as *Bochart* from *Themistius* and *Marcellinus*. Nay, his second Character, That he eats Grass as an Ox, may not be so proper to the Elephant, whose chief Food, as *Ludolphus* tells us, is the Branches of Trees, Shrubs, and the like. But the following Character, That his Force is in the Navel of his Belly, will by no means agree to the Elephant, since all Writers agree, That his Belly is soft, and easily penetrable, whence the *Rhinoceros*, and his other Enemies principally aim at it in their Encounters with him and there's a sort of an Insect that eats into his very Navel and mightily torments him, and *Eleazar* in the *Maccabees* ran his spear into the Elephants Belly. *Ben Gorion* says, his Navel, when he killed that and himself, and a great many more together. Nor does that part of the Description any better agree to the Elephant, v. 19. "He that made him can make his sword to approach unto him; rather as *Bochart*, applicavit ei *Harpen ejus*, gave him his Faulchion, or crooked Sword; which can't be the

the Elephant's Trunk; and his Teeth are harmless. The next is as improper, v. 21. *He lies in the Covert of the Reed and Fens.* But the Elephant tramples Trees like Corn; and what Reeds are high enough to afford him Covert? which so perplexed Kimchi and others, who thought the Elephant this Behemoth, but yet knew this so disagreeable to his Character, that as Bockart (*ubi sup.*) they translate it by an Interrogative; *An sub umbrosis cubat*, &c. equivalent to a Negative in the sacred Language; though, as he well observes, if such a liberty be granted to interpret a plain Affirmative by a Negative (like *statuimus* by *abrogamus*), what certainty will there be left in the sacred Writings? Again, what we render, *the Willows of the Brook*, v. 22. Bockart translates, *the Willows of Nile*; and it's certain that the Heb. נַחַל, Nachal, or Nakal, is often taken for the Nile in Scripture; and the very word used in *Jonathan*, and the *Jerusal. Targ.* and that which makes this seem more probable, is, the Reed in the former Verse, rendered נַחַל נַחַל, by the Seventy, the Paper-Reed being almost solely proper to Nile; where, as before, we hear of no Elephants. To proceed to v. 23. which the so often mentioned Learned Man thus translates, differing from ours, *Behold a River presseth him, and he will not tremble; he will be secure, although Jordan should break forth against his mouth*; the other Reading making in his Opinion, too vast an Hyperbole, and is contrary to the Grammar of the Heb. Besides, that the Elephant is immediately drowned, if the Water be above his Trunk.

This for the Elephant. Now let us see whether all these Characters agree any better to the River-Horse, and that we shall find they do exactly, as well as all the rest there mentioned.

One of the greatest difficulties is about the word, *Behemoth*, which seems to include only Land-animals. But besides that of *Esdra's* before, where this is reckon'd among the Productions of the water, on the fifth day; besides this 'tis certain that amphibious Creatures, as the Sea-Horse, are call'd by good authors *Terrestrial*, as well as *aquatick*. Thus *Pliny* of the Crocodile, its Brother monster *unum hoc Animal Terrestre*, &c. Nor is he alone, for the Greeks call 'em both together, *Θηρίον*, as *Diodorus*, and the Latins, *bestia*, and *bellua*. Of his first Character, whom I made with thee, we have discours'd already. [2. Who eats grass as an Ox.] If this were true of the Elephant 'twou'd be scarce remarkable, but 'tis a memorable property of this vast amphibious animal, and has been taken notice of by *Diodorus* and others, he feeds, says he, on Corn, and Hay; besides, he's not unlike an Ox in his Bulk and Form, whence the Italians call him *Bomarin*, or *Sea-Ox*, as we our Seals, much the same, *Sea-Calfs*. [3. His force is in the Navel of his Belly,] which agrees well enough to the *Hippopotamus*, who is arm'd with impenetrable scales all over. [4. He moved his Tail like a Cedar,] rather he bends it, the word signifying *Curvare*, or *retorquere*, as Swine do theirs, to which this of the *Hippopotamus* is not unlike, which therefore must be longer than an Elephant's, tho neither of 'em have so much as to boast of it. However the Tail of the *Hippopotamus* may be compar'd to a Cedar well enough for its strength, smoothness, firmness, and roundness, tho not its length, nor is't necessary this similitude shou'd run of all four, any more than any other; as for the other part of the verse, 'tis also at least as exact for the *Hippopotamus* as the Elephant [5. The Sinews, or Nerves (*Gr. τὰ νῦρα*) of his Thighs, are wrapt, or folded together, for so Bockart is for rendering it, the word here, like נָח, being taken for the Thigh, as well as any part near it; which makes the sense full as clear and perfect, and perhaps more agreeable to the Majesty of the speaker, and seems to have been the opinion of the seventy, who translate only [*τὰ νῦρα αὐτῆς συμπελεκται*] His Nerves are wrapt, or folded together, without taking any notice of the place where this *πλοχμός*, or folding, was most remarkable, which doubtless it must have been in the Leg and Thigh of this vast Creature, whose strength in that part is noted by *Historians*, to

that degree, that he'll sink a Boat with one stroke of his Foot; and not much less is reported of the Horse his strength, by our people who hunt 'em in *Green-Land*, and those Northern parts of the world; of which more below. [6. His bones are like strong pieces of Brass, &c.] not meer tender gristles, or Cartilages, as those of other Fish, but strong, and firm, like Brass, or Iron, made use of for that reason, for weapons, instead of Iron, and stronger, as well as whiter, as *Barbosa* tells us, then the Ivory of the Elephant; and Father *Avril* says 'tis more valu'd in the Northern parts. [7. He is the chief of the ways of God,] one of the principal Instances of his power and wisdom. [8. He that made him hath apply'd his Crooked sword unto him, or has given him his Sword,] as Bockart before-mentioned. His Teeth are like reap-hooks, and called *Harpen* from the *Phenician Harba*, by the Greek Poets, because he reaps the Grass, and corn with 'em, [9. Surely the mountains bring him forth food;] what wonder of the Elephant, tho 'tis of the other? and Authors tell us, that in the Northern Countrys they come ashore whole Herds together, and go into the mountains for Food. [10. He lies under the shady Trees, in the Covert of the Reed and Fen.] His Love of Reeds, and chief dwelling among 'em, is so far noted by Authors, that they say his Hunters make use of Reeds in their Traps for him. [11. Behold a River oppresses him, &c. as before,] this is true of the River-Horse, who will remain whole days together in *fundo Nili*. [12. He taketh it with his Eyes, his Nose pierceth through snares] or rather, as in the margin "will any take him in his sight, or bore his Nose with a Gin. The Elephant, 'tis true, is too big to be easily taken, yet with much more ease than this Rival of his, and besides, soon tam'd, which for the other is impossible, being one of the fiercest, and most terrible Creatures in the world, and as subtle as he is terrible, for he can scarce be taken any way but by deceit; others say, not without Nets of Iron, and our own Countrymen, as well as the *Hollandars*, give us much the same account of 'em in their *Greenland Voyages*, where they often meet with 'em, for they are both for Sea, Land, and River: therefore call'd, either Sea-Horse (or Cow) or River Horse, and they describe 'em as one of the most Politick, as well as the fiercest Creatures in Nature; for when they sleep upon the Ice, which they do in Herds together, they always set a Centinel, who on the approach of their Enemy, Man, gives notice to him that lies next him, by striking him on the Tush, with his own, who immediately strikes the next, and so Box it about to the End; on which they are in a moment in the water, and if any of 'em perceive themselves wounded, they make to the Boats with the greatest Fury imaginable, and oftentimes overturn or break 'em. Thus much then of the Behemoth, or Hippopotamus, as well from Bockart, as other Authors. Nor is't any wonder that *Athens* should not have room for *Leviathan* too, which the *Rabbies* tell us, as before, that all the World would scarce hold 'em; but the best is, he'll keep in Pickle till another *Mercury*.

Quest. 2. *Whether, according to a certain Philosopher, the Sea proceedeth from the Sweat of the Earth, roasted, as it were by the Heat of the Sun?*

Ans. This merry Hypothesis scarce deserves a serious Answer, unless the Earth, as some have fancy'd, were a great Animal, and then the Sea shou'd be its Wine, rather than Sweat; the Fountains its Tears; Wirlwinds, Sneezing or Belching; Earthquakes its Cholic, or something else, and so on, till Fancy tir'd, and the Whim were spent. But we learn a more solid Philosophy from the account of *Moses*, than from *Empedocles*, or the Theorist either, which is, that the Sea was concreated with the Land, into which parts the Earth was divided, as soon as it arose from the great Deep, the remaining Moisture being dispos'd of either in the very Formation of the Air, or great Expence, or else in peculiar Repositories appointed for them.

Adver-

Advertisement.

There is newly Publish'd, The Political Will and Testament of that great Minister of State, Cardinal, the Duke of Richlieu, from whence Lewis XIV. the present French King, has taken his Measures and Maxims of Government, in 2 Parts. Done out of French. Printed for R. Bentley, in Russel-street, in Covent-Garden, J. Philips, at the King's-Arms, and J. Taylor, at the Ship in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price bound 3 s. 6 d.

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THE *World bewitch'd*, (is now publish'd) containing an Examination of the common Opinions concerning Spirits, their Nature, Power, Administration, and Operations; as also the Effects men are able to produce by their Communication. Divided into Four parts. By Balthazar Bekker, D. D. and Pastor at Amsterdam. Vol. I. Translated from a French Copy, Approved of, and Subscribed by the Author's own hand. Printed for R. Baldwin, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

THE Proposals for Printing A general History of England, may be had to morrow morning of John Duntou, at the Raven in Jewen-street; John Salisbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill; and John Harris, at the Harrow in the Poultry.

Yesterday was Publish'd,
A Catalogue of New Books
given gratis; Printed for John Duntou, who is Removed from the Poultry, to the Raven in Jewen-street, where you may have Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

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ner of his Birth, with the Accidents that attended it; several Remarkable Adventures of his Youth, the Commands he ran through, till he became General of the Imperial Army, the many Battles he hath Fought, with the Time and Circumstances of his Death, Printed for J. Harris, at the Harrow in the Poultry, and T. Aze in Duck-Lane. 120. price bound 1s.

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Mrs. Petty's Sale of Indian Goods, by Tickets (formerly mention'd in the Gazette) will be Drawn in Proportion to all that have, and shall be given out by the 15th day of January next, at her House in St. James's Street.

THE two Million Proposal will not be Printed till the first Projector gives notice where he may be met with.

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At the Golden-Ball in St. Jones's Court, near Clarksenwol, Lives Doctor Mosse,

WHO hath Obtained the only most Sovereign and excellent Cure for the Gout, viz. A Balsam which in a moments time takes away the Pain, be it never so exquisite and intollerable, strengthening and restoring the Joynts or members Afflicted, to their perfect Vigour, Form and motions, the said Balsam, with a Box of Pills, being the most Absolute Specificks for Curing and Defending both Internal and External Parts, from that miserable Distemper, ever yet published or made manifest by any.

ELixir magnum Stomachicum: Or, The Great Cordial Elixir, for the Stomach. Of a delicate Flavour, and pleasant bitterish Taste. Not Purging, but a cordial only; to be drank at any time, (but especially in a Morning) in any Liquor, as Ale, Tea, Mum, Canary, White-wine, a dram of Brandy, &c. It makes the best Purl in the World in Ale, and Purl Royal in Sack, and in Tea, &c. very pleasant and wholesome, giving each of them a fragrant smell and taste, and now used by most to drink in Wine at Taverns, instead of Worm-wood; which (being so hot and drying) spoils the sight, dulls the Brain, and dries up the Blood, This having the Quintessence of all the Ingredients of the bitter Draught (so much in use) in it, with many other excellent Stomachicks and Antiscorbuticks brought into so small a quantity, as 30 or 40 drops is a Dose; you may make it in an instant your self, in any of the aforesaid Liquors, but White-wine or Tea best; and it much surpasses the common bitter potion in pleasantness and virtue. This procures a good Appetite, helps digestion and all indispositions of the Stomach, as Sickness, Loathing, Nauseousness (especially after a Surfeit, or hard drinking) strengthening it wonderfully; Expels all Wind, purifies the Blood; and destroys the Scurvy beyond any one Medicine known, with 2 or 3 Virtues more mentioned in the Bills sold with it; as its excellency and usefulness for all Sea-faring Men, Souldiers, Travellers, and indeed for all Persons, never to be without it about them. To which Bills I refer you, to be had gratis at the places where 'tis sold: Price 1 Shilling each Bottle.

'Tis sold by John Dunton, at the Raven in Jewen- street, H. Rhodes in Fleet-street, J. Harris, in the Poul- trey, Bookfellers. And at these Coffee-Houses, viz. Symonds- Inn in Chancery Lane, at Vigures's in the Old Pallace-yard, Westminster, Victualling-Office at Tower Hill, Man's at Charing-Cross, Essex in Whitechappel, North's in King- street by Guild-Hall, Richard's at Temple-Barr, Smythers in Thames-street, Wills in Covent Garden, Blackett's at Spittlefields, West's at the Postern in Aldermanbury, John's in Fullers Rents, Buckeridge's by Aldersgate, Hamet's on London-bridg, Brown's at Wapping Old- stairs, John's by the Kings Bench, Southwark, Smith's at Lambeth, by the Church, by Mr. W. Collet, Jun. near the Hermitage, Tobacconist, Mr. Levingstone, Fruiterer, at the Royal Exchange, and S. Hawkins in George-yard in Lom- bard-street; And Hugh Newman, in the Poultry, Bookfel- ler, the Author having appointed the 2 last only (besides him- self) to sell it Whole-sale, any person wanting it to Dispose of or Sell again, may be there furnished, with allowance for selling. 'Tis sold by some one Bookseller in most of the Cities, and in many great Towns, in England.

The Double Chance.

TO be drawn at twice, wherein all that shall not have Benefits the first drawing, shall have their Tickets that arise with Blanks, put into the glass again, and drawn a second time, in which there will be but about four to one against them to recover their money again.

It is ordered by the Trustees, That the Books shall be shut up the first of December, and the Drawing be- gin the 3d.

There will be given out 50000 Tickets, at 20s. per Ticket, to answer which 50000 l. will be drawn at twice, viz. in the First Drawing 40800 l. and in the Second Drawing 9200 l. to be lotted; viz.

| Lotts. | l. |
|-------------------|------|
| 1 ————— | 5000 |
| 1 ————— | 2500 |
| 1 ————— | 1500 |
| 1 ————— | 1000 |
| 3 — of 500 l. ——— | 1500 |
| 6 — of 200 ——— | 1200 |
| 50 — of 100 ——— | 5000 |
| 60 — of 50 ——— | 3000 |
| 60 — of 40 ——— | 2400 |
| 150 — of 30 ——— | 4500 |
| 300 — of 20 ——— | 6000 |
| 400 — of 10 ——— | 4000 |
| 400 — of 8 ——— | 3200 |

Lotts 1433 40800

All the Numbred Tickets shall be put into one Glass, as usual, and in the first Drawing be drawn against 40800 l. in the other Glass, Lotted, as above, with propor- tionable Blanks.

All those Numbred Tickets, which shall not have the Fortune to arise with Benefits in this First Drawing, shall be put into one Glass a second time; and in the other Glass 9000 Benefits of 20 s. each, and be drawn again; besides which 20 s. that Number'd Ticket which ariseth with the First, as also that which ariseth with the Last in the other Glass, shall have 100l. each, that is to say in the Second Drawing.

It is resolv'd to be drawn by the 14th of December next, 1694. and if not full, in proportion to what then is full. All when they receive their Benefits, are to abate 10 l. per cent. for Trouble and Charges of the undertaking.

We doubt not of speedy filling, not only from confi- derable Sums, which have been stop'd from other Af- fairs of this kind to put in here, upon the Rumour of this, but also from these Advantages above others, viz.

First, But about 32 Blanks to a Benefit in the First Drawing.

Secondly, He that draws not a benefit the first draw- ing, hath but about Four to One against him, to reco- ver his whole Money in the second drawing, besides 100l. for the First, and 100l. for the Last Ticket.

Thirdly, He that puts in 100l. can be said to adven- ture but 80l. since he hath an equal Lay to recover about 20l. in the second drawing, and a possibility to recover more than all, and yet hath as fair an hit for the great benefits from 100 Tickets as if he really ad- ventur'd 100l. and so for a greater or lesser Sum; whereas in others if they draw not a Benefit the first time their whole money is lost.

Fourthly, Whereas it is universally objected, that by mixing but a few blanks with benefits, 50000 Tickets cannot be so well shak'd, but a great number of the same must still continue at the bottom (that otherwise might have a good chance if all were drawn) and so im- possible for them to have a chance, which chiefly occa- sion'd the misfortune at Exeter Change. Here it is re- solv'd all shall be drawn, that both then and after, all may be satisfy'd the Tickets they paid their money for, were fairly put in, and fairly drawn.

The time of Drawing is upon each Ticket, with a Bill to return the money if not then drawn, also the Goldsmiths hath given Security to be accountable for what Money they receive; in whose hands the Money shall all lye till drawn, where all are to receive their Benefits.

Since an affair of this kind cannot legally be prose- cuted without Licence from the Patentees of the Royal Oak, we thought fit to incert, that we have a Licence un- der the Seal of their Office, as may be seen at Mr. Smiths, next Bedford gate in Charles-street, Covent garden. And that no Lottery, except one of between 16 and 17000 pounds, is so licensed by them, or will be licensed till this is drawn.

The following Persons have pleas'd to promise to be present, as Trustees, to see to the Fairness of the Ma- nagement, viz. The Right Honourable the Earl of Bullingbrook, the Earl of Roscommon, the Honourable Colonel Philip Howard, Sir Goddard Nelthorpe Baronet, Sir John Morden Baronet, Sir James Butler Knight, Sir John Morden Knight, Capt. John Marlow, Capt. Sam. Westall, Mr. John Hester, Mr. Mathew Howard, Mr. Nicholas Cutler, Mr. Elias Turner, Merchants.

Proposals and Tickets may be had of Sir John Sweetap- ple, at the Blackamoors Head, Mr. Joseph Horneby at the Star, Mr. Henry Lamb at the Unicorn, Mr. Tho. Williams at the Crown, Mr. Samuel Layfeild at the White Horse, Mr. William Shepherd at the Angel, in Lombard-street; Mr. John Blunt the Golden Anchor, in St. Bartholomew-lane; Capt. John Passil the Kings Arms, Mr. Ed. Harrison the Hen and Chickens, in Cheap-side; Mr. Ja Marmion, at Ram-Alley end in Fleetstreet; Mr. John Foden at the Three Flower de luces at Fetterlane end, Chpt. Tho. Pitts in Holbourn; Mr. Robert Cooper the Gol- den Lyon, near St. Clements Church, Mr. George Hallet, the Corner of York Buildings; Mr. Richard Adams the Black Horse, near Charing Cross; Mr. Compton, by Clare Market; Mr. Charles Shelly in Panton street, and Mr. Na- thaniel Green near Leicester Fields; Mr. Andrew Coleman over against the Kings Brewhouse by the Hermitage, near St. Catherines, Goldsmiths; Mr. Edw. Lloyds Coffee- House in Lombardstreet; Mr. Jonathan Milner in Popes- head-Alley; Mr. George Martin, at the Peacock in Corn- hill; Mr. John Ladds, at the Three Kings in Cheap- side; Mr. Ja. Mashburne, Mercer at Oxon, Mr. Crosley at Bristol, Mr. Rumbold at Cambridge, Mr. Nicholas Dixon, next St. Charles Cottrell's in St. Martins lane, Mr. M. Smith, in Covent Garden. 'Tis de- sign'd to be drawn in Freemans Yard, or some other con- venient place. The Prizes will be printed daily as they are drawn.

Marshal Smith.

Nicholas Dixon.